

SHOCK HURLS BOY FROM LIGHT POLE.

Edward Metzger "Took a Dare" and May Be Fatally Injured.

SCALED POLE LAST NIGHT

Thirty Feet Above Ground He Touched Live Wire and Felt to Ground on Eighth Street—Glimmer Comes in Series of Misfortunes.

Edward Metzger, the nine year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Metzger, Sr., of North Mountain alley had a narrow escape from electrocution last night about 9 o'clock. His condition is still critical. Edward was known among his playmates for his daring and last night while a crowd of boys were playing "banter ball" Edward's friends induced him to climb a telephone pole at the corner of North alley and Eighth street. Edward displayed his usual nerve and proceeded to climb the pole. A number of spectators had gathered, including his playmates and older persons. While climbing out on the end he came in contact with a live wire and fell a distance of about 30 feet. It is a wonder that the boy escaped instant death. As the result of coming in contact with the wire the arc light was extinguished. Electricians stated that the wire carried about 6,000 volts, but it was impossible for the full force of the current to pass through the child's body without electrocuting him. Persons who were eye witnesses to the accident say that he falling the boy hit on his stomach and bounded to his feet like a rubber ball.

The nerve that he displayed was remarkable. After gaining his feet he started to walk home. Before arriving there a man passing by saw that there was something the matter with the boy. On asking him he was injured he replied that he didn't think he was badly hurt and asked the man if he thought he would die.

With assistance the boy walked to his house and Dr. J. F. Kerr was summoned. Edward's left side and shoulder are badly burned and out of his shoulder is a large piece of flesh. His chin had an ugly cut, which required about five stitches. His teeth were all loosened and his face was badly bruised from the fall. No bones were broken. The child was able to talk after the accident but this morning he appears to be in a state of comatose. The attending physician stated last night that it would be at least 48 hours after the accident occurred before he would be out of danger.

Edward has been unfortunate. Some time ago he was struck in the right eye with the blade of a penknife and lost the eye. He also suffered a broken leg, while at play, and only a short time ago he had a narrow escape from losing his left eye when he was hit with a stone by a small boy.

HAD BAD EYE.

Hospital Treats Andy Vardo, Whose Opie Sheltered Bit of Coal.

Andy Vardo, aged 34, employed at Blitner, visited the hospital yesterday for treatment to his right eye. About a week ago a piece of coal flew into Andy's right eye but treatment was neglected.

At the hospital it was found an abscess had formed. It was lanced and the operation gave the foreigner considerable relief.

South Carolina Postmasters. GLENNSPRING, S. C., Aug. 10.—(Special)—The South Carolina Postmasters' Association began its annual meeting here today with President S. J. Leaphart of Lexington, presiding.

Officers of W. C. T. U. Elected To Serve for the Ensuing Year.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year and the election of delegates to the county and State convention, was the principal business transacted yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. held at the Carnegie Free Library. Mrs. Mary E. Williams presided.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Mary E. Williams; Treasurer, Miss J. J. Kano; First Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Spangler; Second Vice President, Mrs. Frances Marsh; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. R. Clasper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Neff. All the old officers were reelected with the exception of Mrs. Edward Marsh, who retired as recording secretary. Mrs. Marsh made an excellent secretary and her work while in office was very satisfactory to the union. She declined to serve another year, being unable to look after the office. Mrs. Mary E. Williams is entering on her fourth year as president of the union. She

Cheap Living in Indianapolis

United Press Telegram. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The commission, appointed by Mayor Shantz to investigate the cost of living in Indianapolis received a shock today when Seth Farnsworth of Chicago, submitted an itemized report showing how he lived on \$2,288 a year. Farnsworth's greatest expense is for food, his report showing that it cost him \$21 per annum. Other items included: Four suits of clothes at \$3.50 per suit; four hats at 50 cents each and four pairs of shoes at \$1. Farnsworth said his room rent cost him 40 cents a week while he unshaded 96 cents for socks and \$1.44 for collars during the year. His underclothes came to \$2.60 for the year and it cost him \$1.25 to get his clothes washed.

The committee found that Farnsworth did not include shirts in his itemized report and expect to cross examine him on that point.

Many Candidates for Frye's Place

United Press Telegram. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 10.—Three active candidates and a dozen who are in a receptive frame of mind, are in the field for the vacant United States Senatorship, which will be filled by the appointment of Gov. Plaisted to serve until the State Legislature meets one year from next winter. The man who would succeed the late Senator William Pierce Frye are William Penwell, who was chief opponent of Senator Johnson for the honor; E. B. Shadrow, member of the Democratic executive committee, and James C. Hamilton, local merchant.

The Governor so far has not indicated any preference. The death of Senator Frye means that Maine, long the Gibraltar of Republicanism, will have two Democrats in the Senate when the revision of the tariff is taken up next winter.

Auto Victim Dies of Injuries

United Press Telegram. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—Pauline Biddle, aged 18, daughter of Joe Biddle of Parkersburg, W. Va., who with five others was injured in an automobile accident near McDonald, fast night, died at the Mercy hospital early today.

Audrey Biddle, aged 12, sister of the dead girl, is not expected to recover. The father of the children who is at the same hospital, is reported to be improving.

Biddle and his two children were taken to the hospital last night following the overturning of the machine when it skidded and fell into a ditch. Robert Biddle, aged 20, a son of the owner of the automobile, and Mark Glenn and Lewis Gormond, both of McDonald, were the other members of the party who were injured.

Boy Drowned in Reservoir.

In plain view of Mrs. Harry Hasson and her two sons, who made a frantic effort to save him, James Minard, aged 15, was drowned in the reservoir at the Atlas coke works, Helen, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The woman attracted by the screams of the boy who were bathing with Minard, ran to the reservoir. It took but a glance to see the plight of Minard, who was with a small boy.

HAD BAD EYE.

Industrial Agent. JACKSON, Ga., Aug. 10.—(Special)—The South Carolina Postmasters' Association began its annual meeting here today with President S. J. Leaphart of Lexington, presiding.

Holiness Camp Meeting.

SPokane, Wash., Aug. 10.—More than 100 men will be sent into the Coeur d'Alene national forest next fall to gather fir and pine cones, to be used in reseeding the timber districts in northern Idaho, burned over by fire a year ago. The United States forestry department will make an effort to gather 20,000 pounds of seeds, which are to be planted during the spring and summer of 1912. The department and the timber protective associations have more than 500 men doing patrol duty in the Idaho forests, which are safe this season, according to reports received by Albert L. Fluewelling, President of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, with headquarters in Spokane. The recent rains have been general in northern Idaho, eastern Washington, Oregon and Western Montana, also in the Boundary country, and it is believed there is no danger of serious outbreaks this summer.

Six arrests and convictions for neglecting to extinguish camp fires are reported by wardens in the State of Washington this season. The lumbermen are giving the State and Federal authorities every assistance and as a result of this strict vigil it is expected that several millions of dollars' worth of timber will be saved from destruction in the four States this year.

Had Relatives Here.

James Garrison, a prominent real estate agent, whose body was found in a field near his home at Belleville Tuesday, is an uncle of Herbert Garrison of the West Side. Up until today at noon Mr. Garrison had received no word regarding the death or funeral arrangements of his uncle.

Bob Sheppard in Town.

R. F. Sheppard of Milton, Pa., a former well known resident of Connellsville is calling on his many friends in town today. He is accompanied by his son, Attorney James Sheppard of Morgantown, W. Va.

G. A. R. Post Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, G. A. R., will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in City Hall. All members of the Post are requested to attend.

Showers Promised.

Showers tonight or Friday, is the noon weather bulletins.

STRIKE THROTTLES LONDON'S TRAFFIC.

Conservative Estimates Place Men Out of Work at 120,000.

THE MILLIONS MAY FOOT IT.

Unless Strike is Settled Within 48 Hours It is Predicted Gasoline For Motor Traffic Will Be Exhausted Riots in Liverpool.

United Press Telegram.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 10.—That all London, with its 6,000,000 population, will have to walk unless the great transportation strike now on is settled within 48 hours, is predicted today, and a food famine is considered inevitable.

The strike spread today to the carters, freight handlers and teamsters at all railway stations, and others employed in the handling and transporting of freight, in all 25,000 men going out.

Conservative estimates place the number of strikers and those indirectly thrown out of work, at 120,000, and there are constant acquisitions. Affiliated unions are either walking out in sympathy, or consider it an opportunity to present grievances of their own.

Hotel bus traffic is badly demoralized. The supply of petrol is running low and there is only half service today. By tomorrow all motor bus service, upon which London so largely depends, will be at a standstill. Thousands of tons of food supplies are rotting in ships, the vessels being unable to dock. Prices of meat and other provisions are soaring. In many instances they have gone up 100 per cent. The Thames is absolutely blocked with vessels.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 10.—Striking freight handlers today carried out their threats against the police, and after a series of street fighting, in which many were injured by stones and clubs, the police were forced to retreat. Motor continued to form and all efforts of the police to disperse them were futile.

The Mayor issued a proclamation that he was ready to read the riot act unless lawlessness ceased. The rioting continues and troops will probably be called out.

United Press Telegram.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—President James A. Farroll of the United States Steel Corporation, who is making his first official inspection of the mammoth steel plants in the Pittsburgh district, today threw out bouquets for the steel trade for the district and for everybody concerned in the steel business here, in lengthy statement.

"Pittsburgh is the center of the steel trade of the world," said the president of the biggest trust in the world, "and it need not feel any jealousy from other quadrants." Many advances are being made in the trade and many more will be made. The establishment of warehouses additional to those already at Waverly, Cleveland, San Francisco, Baltimore and other points will give Pittsburgh an outlet for its product of steel. The prospect for more business is bright."

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RESEEDING the Oregon Forests

Special to The Courier.

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Brutal Murder in Anthracite Region

United Press Telegram.

SCRANTON, Aug. 10.—A murder that rivals in brutality and cool deliberation any ever committed in this country took place at Oliphant, near here, at 2 o'clock this morning. Stanley Fortune, attacked from the rear by two men in whose company it said by the police, he had been drinking for several hours, was battered to death. He had no chance to defend himself, the police say.

The weapon used was a pick handle, the sharp edge of which was sent crashing through his skull, several times. Lawrence Monroe and Jake Olesh have been arrested on the charge of being the murderers. The authorities say that Fortune had been antagonistic to the wife of Olesh and they gave this as a motive for the crime.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—More than 100 men will be sent into the Coeur d'Alene national forest next fall to gather fir and pine cones, to be used in reseeding the timber districts in northern Idaho, burned over by fire a year ago. The United States forestry department will make an effort to gather 20,000 pounds of seeds, which are to be planted during the spring and summer of 1912. The department and the timber protective associations have more than 500 men doing patrol duty in the Idaho forests, which are safe this season, according to reports received by Albert L. Fluewelling, President of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, with headquarters in Spokane. The recent rains have been general in northern Idaho, eastern Washington, Oregon and Western Montana, also in the Boundary country, and it is believed there is no danger of serious outbreaks this summer.

United Press Telegram.

HOMER CITY, Pa., Aug. 10.—The plant of the Prairie State Incubator Company of this place was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this morning and for a time the dwelling section of the district was threatened by the flames. In order to prevent a conflagration the citizens dynamited three stables and a dwelling.

The damage is estimated at \$150,000. The Prairie State Incubator Company was the largest incubator manufacturing concern in the country. The residence of J. L. Nix, superintendent of the concern, was damaged.

Wants Damages From Saloons.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 10.—(Special)—Alleging that her husband retrograded from a successful business man and politician to a failure in both because of the influence of saloons, Mrs. Matilda Snell today sued 61 saloon keepers here for an aggregate of \$25,000.

Bob Sheppard in Town.

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Statehood Up to President.

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Perkins Denies Panic Scheme

United Press Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Waving his arms wildly about his head, George W. Perkins, former chairman of J. P. Morgan, today denounced the Sherman anti-trust law before the Stanley steel committee and predicted business disaster as the result of its enforcement. Perkins declared that the present wave of anti-trust prosecution, was dangerous, to all business interests. He characterized the dissolution order of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case as a red flag, a danger signal to every business man, and asserted that under the Sherman law the commercial supremacy of the United States could not be maintained.

"The benefits of the corporations in business should be preserved," he declared. The financier characterized as infamous the charge that certain bankers started the panic of 1907 for a purpose and that it got beyond their control.

"Is it true," asked Representative Dartlett, examining Perkins, "that certain banks started the panic to drive certain other banks out of business and after that they started it to get beyond their control?"

Rising in his place and waving his arms about his head Perkins shouted: "There never was a more infamous lie started. There is not, and never was a scintilla of truth in the statement."

Steel Trust Head Sees Better Times

United Press Telegram.

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"Pittsburgh is the center of the steel trade of the world," said the president of the biggest trust in the world, "and it need not feel any jealousy from other quadrants." Many advances are being made in the trade and many more will be made. The establishment of warehouses additional to those already at Waverly, Cleveland, San Francisco, Baltimore and other points will give Pittsburgh an outlet for its product of steel. The prospect for more business is bright."

United Press Telegram.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 10.—Attorney W. E. Crow, acting for McKee, Mitchell and Alter of Pittsburgh, today entered suit for \$22,500 against Attorney William L. Gans and his brother, H. B. Gans. The plaintiffs in the case are James A. McCready, Vincent Stevens and Joseph E. Barnes, syndicate managers.

It is alleged that Attorney Gans and his brother subscribed to \$22,500 worth of bonds in the Meadville & Conemaugh Lake Traction Company and failed to make good their agreement.

Edward F. Winn entered suit in effect this morning against John T. Winn to secure possession of a half interest in a South Brownsville property.

United Press Telegram.

HALF FARES NOW Sold to Killarney

Special to The Courier.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—(Special)—The Indiana Creek Valley railroad announced this morning that arrangements have been made by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to sell half-fares between Connellsville and Killarney park when excursion rates prevail. Heretofore the Baltimore & Ohio would sell only the one ticket.

The half-fare rate will be 35 cents the round trip from Connellsville, 65 cents being charged for adult tickets. The half-fare tickets will be sold beginning next Sunday.

Four Youths Charged With Murder.

GALSDEN, Ala., Aug. 10.—(Special)—Laughter Thompson, Joseph Saulsberry, Willy Goforth and C. F. Curvin, each of whom belongs to a respectable family in this section, were given a preliminary hearing today on the charge of murdering Nicholas Shenzton, the German hermit miner who was robbed and killed at Altoona several weeks ago.

The damage is estimated at \$150,000. The Prairie State Incubator Company was the largest incubator manufacturing concern in the country. The residence of J. L. Nix, superintendent of the concern, was damaged.

SAYS HE BROKE LIBERTY BELL.

E. J. Rauch Declares That All the Histories Are Wrong.

SCHOOLBOYS CRACKED IT

Rauch and Others Were Ringing the Bell in Honor of Washington's Birthday in 1835 When They Noticed Change in Tone.

Nearly every American knows about the Liberty bell, which for many years hung in the belfry of the old statehouse at Philadelphia, now Independence Hall, and rang on numerous days that have become famous in American annals—most especially on July 4, 1776, when it proclaimed to all within hearing and through them to the entire world that the American colonies had declared their independence of British rule.

For more than a century the bell, still preserved in Independence Hall, has been a shrine for hosts of patriotic pilgrims from every corner of the United States. These pilgrims as well as other hosts of Americans who knew the Liberty bell merely by seeing pictures of it are aware that in one side of it is a wide crack. If growing curious, they seek to find out how that crack came there, several conflicting explanations at once present themselves.

The one commonly accepted is that the famous bell was cracked while tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall on July 8, 1835.

Rauch Breaks Silence.

Now, more than three quarters of a century after the old bell was silenced, comes a man who declares that none of the more or less accepted versions of how it came to be cracked is correct; that his version alone is the true explanation of the incident. For more than fifty years, he declares, he has been reading in newspapers and elsewhere all the various conflicting stories of the accident, but inasmuch as he has been an extremely busy life he has never bothered his head overmuch about them until quite recently.

So when a few days ago this man saw yet another story of how the Liberty bell was cracked and realized yet again that his memory bristled it as incorrect he hastened to protest.

"I was one of those who were present and assisted in the cracking of that bell. Perhaps I am the only person now living who was present," he stated.

The man who, as he says, helped crack the old Liberty bell is Emanuel Joseph Rauch of 380 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York. He is eighty-six years old. He was born at Chester, Pa., of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, on Nov. 6, 1825, and removed with his parents to Philadelphia when he was seven years old. It was three years later, in 1828, that, according to him, the cracking of the Liberty bell occurred. That is the year usually given as the one in which the mishap occurred, but Mr. Rauch is emphatic in his statement that the bell was not cracked on the occasion of Chief Justice Marshall's funeral. Here is his own version of the occurrence:

"The Liberty bell was cracked, as I remember, on Washington's birthday, 1835, and this is the way it was done:

How Bell Was Cracked.

"I was then ten years old. On that day I had been sent by my mother on an errand to a shop not far from our home. On my return I was walking through Statehouse square when I noticed that the janitor or steeple keeper of the old statehouse building was beckoning to me. His name was Downing—Major Jack we used to call him—and he was a well known character in Philadelphia at that time.

"Come here," he called to me and to several boys whom he spied in the square. As I had run across him or eight of us—I don't remember exactly how many—he told us that he wanted us to ring the Liberty bell in honor of Washington's birthday. The idea pleased us very much—we boys were not in the habit of ringing the old bell—and we agreed to do it.

"Then Downing climbed into the steeple of the statehouse and tied a rope to the clapper of the bell. Coming down again, he put the end of this rope into our hands and instructed us to pull with all our might, which we did.

"We were working away and the bell had struck, so far as I can recall, about ten or a dozen times when we noticed a change in the tone. We kept on ringing, though, but after awhile the steeple keeper noticed the difference, too. Surmising that something might be wrong, he told us to stop pulling the rope. Then he climbed back into the steeple, we boys following behind.

"On the side of the bell that hung toward Walnut street we found that there was a big crack a foot or fifteen inches long. Downing then told us to run along home. We obeyed.

"What happened after that I forgot. Boylike, I didn't do any worrying and heard no more about the cracking of the bell until some years later. Then, however, and many times since I have read of how the bell came to be cracked, but never have I seen the version which I have just given. I honestly believe it is the correct one."

Classified ads. one cent a word.

ROLPH ENDORSED BY MANY PARTIES IN FRISCO CONTEST.



Cement Output in the Year 1910

The statistics of cement production in 1910, as reported by Ernest F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, indicate that the cement industry ranks within the first eight extractive industries in the United States, the value of the cement produced being exceeded only by the value of the coal, pig iron, petroleum and gas, clay products, copper, gold and stone.

On the first of January, 1911, according to responses to telegraphic requests sent by the Survey to the larger cement companies, it was apparent that the Portland cement industry had made a new high record in 1910, and it was then estimated by Mr. Burchard that the production for the year might reach 75,000,000 barrels. Four other estimates ventured beyond this limit and that it had been exceeded by more than half a million barrels, as is shown by the following statistics, will doubtless prove surprising to nearly everyone closely in touch with the cement industry.

The total quantity of Portland, natural, and portland cements produced in the United States during 1910 was 76,924,876 barrels, valued at \$63,852,771. Compared with 1909, when the production was 66,639,715 barrels, valued at \$53,010,567, the year 1910 showed an increase of 10,214,960 barrels, or 15.4 per cent, in quantity and of \$11,812,208, or 26.9 per cent. in value. This increase in quantity is one of the largest ever recorded, and the fact that the increase in value was proportionately higher indicates that trade conditions were slightly more satisfactory than during 1909.

The total production of Portland cement in the United States in 1910 as reported to the Geological Survey was 76,699,185 barrels, valued at \$67,606,179. This quantity, reduced to tons, is equivalent to 12,414,430 long tons, valued at \$6.25 a ton. Compared with the output of pig iron for 1910, which was 27,298,515 long tons, having an estimated value of \$112,951,522, or \$15.18 a ton, the production of Portland cement approximates 47 per cent. of the quantity of pig iron and 16.70 per cent. of its value. In 1909 the production of Portland cement was 61,931,131 barrels, valued at \$52,858,341; the output for 1910 therefore represents an increase in quantity of 10,768,054 barrels, or 16.5 per cent., and in value of \$11,615,127, or 27.7 per cent. The average price per barrel in 1910, according to the figures reported to the Survey, was a trifle less than 89.2 cents. This represents the value of the cement in bulk at the mills, including the labor cost of packing but not the value of the sacks or barrels. This average price is 16.5 cents higher than the average price received for cement in the Lehigh district, 11.2 cents higher than that in the Eastern States, 1.8 cents lower than that in the Central States, 13.2 cents lower than in the Western States, 4.8 cents lower than in the South, and 18.8 cents lower than that on the Pacific coast. In the average price for the country is included the value of nearly 75,000 barrels of white Portland cement which sold for an average of \$2.86 a barrel.

Special to The Courier

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Aug. 10.—Official business occupied the men of yesterday in attendance at the twelfth annual convention of the Western Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association in Uniontown. When the meeting began at 10 o'clock in the Turner's hall reports of all committees were heard and motions made at the convention last year at Carnegie were passed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the local members of the memorial committee.

At the afternoon session J. B. McCune of Donora presented a bill to be put on the minutes of the meeting and to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. It provides that men be exempt from personal and poll tax only when they have been in continuous active service from three to two years. It was signed by McCune, Charles Butler, Samuel Schrengost and A. N. Guthrie, the latter three of Wickford.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Stiel, Wilkinsburg; Vice presidents, J. J. McAladden, Stow township, Allegheny county; George L. Ebner, Carnegie; Mark P. Roberts, Carrick; secretary, W. H. Sharrah, Braddock; treasurer, James H. Steel, Wilkinsburg; delegate to State convention at York, Samuel Cunningham; alternate, Alexander M. Len, Wilkinsburg. The next convention will be held at New Kensington.

J. P. Lowers presented the retiring president, Samuel Cunningham, with a gold watch and chain. W. B. Alcorn of Mt. Oliver presented Secretary William H. Sharral with a watch chain.

Among the features of the day were swimming and motor boat races on the Monongahela river. At midnight the "Ancient Order of Hoots," an organization made up of firemen, and the Ku Klux Klan gave a parade of oars and goblins. A feature of today will be a water battle between any teams that are not afraid. This battle had been arranged for Friday, but it was brought forward, so that a possible postponement through lack of time will not drive it out of the week. A noon fight will be held tomorrow at Eldora park.

Party Escapes Death.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 10.—(Special)—Racing down a sharp grade four miles east of Washington last night at 60 miles an-hour speed, a party of four automobile had narrow escapes from death when the machine struck a telegraph pole, throwing out the occupants of the car.

The car, a five-passenger machine, was driven by L. M. Payne of Clarkburg, W. Va., and he was accompanied by W. L. Freeland of Clarkburg and Herbert Stevenson and Clyde Bremer, both of Wheeling.

All four men were bruised and cut, but escaped serious injury.

Pittsburgh Firm Enlarges.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Aug. 10.—(Special)—The Pittsburgh Gas, Stove & Manufacturing Company, which has been in business for 20 years in Pittsburgh, has combined with the Searchlight Manufacturing Company of this place and will move its factory here. The company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

Read The Daily Courier

The News of Nearby Towns.

DUNBAR.

DUNBAR, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Mary Gummerson who has been visiting her brother, Beth Warman and wife at Toledo, O., for the past month, returned home on Sunday.

Miss Ella Wishart was the guest of

FOR SALE—At a Great Sacrifice. 50 Horse-Power JACKSON AUTOMOBILE.
Used, but in excellent condition. Inquire at
AARON'S N. PITTSBURG STREET,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Always On the Move

Even the weather is working overtime. We are offering at all times the very best goods at the lowest possible price. We guarantee satisfaction.

We Will Save You Money.

For a nice, juicy, tender piece of MEAT call at our fresh meat counters.

50 lb. sack Kelly's Flour	\$1.50	50 lb. sack White Satin Flour	\$1.60
6 lbs. Loose Rolled Oats	.25c	4 lbs. Ginger Snaps	.25c
10 lb. Pail Lake Herring	.55c	3 boxes Ice Cream Powder	.25c
1 lb. Extra Choice Rio Coffee	.20c	2 cans Van Camp's Baked Beans	.25c
1 lb. Mocha or Java Coffee	.28c	3 5c-boxes Stove Polish	.10c
Fancy Potatoes, peck	.45c	Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, box	.20c
7 double sheets Fly Paper	.10c	Heavy Jar Rubbers, dozen	.5c
3 5c-boxes Matches	.10c	1 dozen quart Mason Jars	.47c
3 cans Sugar Corn	.25c	Wham Lithia Water, Bottle	.25c
10 lb. Pails Mackrel	.85c	Hire's Root Beer Extract	.15c
3 boxes Jell-O	.25c	4 lbs. Head Rice	.25c
3 lbs. Pretzels	.25c	2 lb. can Baking Powder	.20c
4 lbs. Pearl Tapioca	.25c	3 qt. Bottles Bluing	.25c
3 large cans Fancy Tomatoes	.25c	4 cans Meury War Lye	.25c
1 lb. Cream Crackers	.15c	1 lb. Parafine Wax	.10c
Quart Jar Queen Olives	.25c	3 cans Lemon Cling Peaches	.50c
3 lbs. Lima Beans	.25c	10 Bars Good Laundry Soap	.25c

J. R. DAVIDSON COMPANY

109 W. MAIN STREET,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Summer Frolic.



SURE TEST.
"Can you tell if he loves you by a dairy?"
"No, whether he sends me the most expensive flowers."

NOT FOR HIM.
"Will you be a good boy while I'm gone? I'll bring you a present. You should take a walk on Forest Avenue. It's a nice place to walk."



THE PROPER WAY.
"Darling, I've long waited for this opportunity to tell you of my love. You should take a walk on Forest Avenue. It's a nice place to walk."

"Ain't you saving time now for taking a walk?"

M. E. church, and Dr. Ross will occupy the pulpit in the evening after which the last quarterly conference will be held.

Mrs. N. B. Martin in her hospital will be entertained at the W. C. T. U. on Wednesday.

Star Junction vs. Victoria, baseball, Wednesday at Victoria, 7 to 5 in favor of Victoria.

Mrs. A. N. Tissue Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Harvey MacLean of Dumas, was calling on friends in town one day this week.

SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 10.—Some person or persons invaded Samuel Jackson's potato patch Sunday night and got away with several bushels of the tubers. A good crop of potatoes this season is a welcome addition to him that is so fortunate to have one, and Jackson is said to have an average crop of the staple vegetable.

Walter Ramsey is giving his Bible class on Tuesday night at the M. E. Sunday school. A large crowd is turning out along the Cheat river.

Mrs. Saylor and baby of Rockwood, were guests of Miss Ida Bird yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Newcomer returned home Tuesday, after having visited friends in Connellsville for a week.

A. B. Kurtz and daughter, Dorothy, of Connellsville, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Black in town.

Mrs. H. S. McCune of Canfield, O., returned home yesterday, after spending a week with friends in town.

Mrs. Morrison of McKees Rocks, who has been visiting friends in town, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Harvey Kurtz for several weeks, turned home Tuesday.

Many people from here attended the reunion of the Johnson-Henssner family at Darr's Grove today, several of them descendants of the clan either on the Johnson or Henssner side.

John Conn of Springhill township, was a brough visitor Tuesday evening.

ROCKWOOD.

ROCKWOOD, Aug. 10—Fire broke out in the residence of Chase Pick in Main street about 10:30 p.m. yesterday morning, but did very little damage. The Rockwood fire company was in readiness in case it had gained

headway.

Undertaker Jacob Snyder, who has been in business here for several years, was a guest of his brother, Albert Pick.

Miss Ruth Reed of Harrisburg, and Margaret Montgomery of West Newton, are visiting Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville.

The Rockwood Improvement Committee will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the Christian church.

Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville, is spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yeagley.

Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville, who has been visiting friends for about four weeks, returned home this week.

Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville, accompanied her home to spend the winter.

Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ream from Franklin and Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore of Philadelphia are guests of the latter's brother, Albert Pick.

Miss Anna Grotz of Connellsville, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Denison.

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Miss Anna

The Daily Courier.

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Connellsville.

THE COURIER COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.

H. P. SYDNEY,
President and Managing Editor.
J. H. STRICKLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W.
Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

TELEGRAPHIC BUREAU,
CITY EDITORS AND REPORTERS,
Bell 12, Two Lines; Tri-State, 53, Two
Lines.

BUSINESS OFFICE, JOB AND CIR-
CULATION DEPARTMENT, Bell 12,
One Line; Tri-State 53, One Line.

H. P. SYDNEY, Editor and Manager.

Bell 14.

DESCRIPTION,
DAILY, 1¢ per year, 1¢ per copy,
WEEKLY, 5¢ per year, 5¢ per copy,
DAILY AND WEEKLY to carriers, but only
to collectors with proper credentials.

Any irregularities or carelessness in
the delivery of The Courier to homes
by the carriers in Connellsville or our
agents in other towns should be re-
ported to this office at once.

ADVERTISING,
THE DAILY COURIER is the only
daily newspaper in the Connellsville
area region which has the honesty and
accuracy of a daily report under
oath of the exact number of copies it
prints for distribution. Other papers
put forth some extravagant claims, but
furnished no figures. Advertising rates
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The carrier's willing beast has
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Meanwhile the farmer, if he wants
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If the new increase in carriers' pay
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SOCIAL CLUBS AND THEIR
REGULATION BY THE COURT.

Monongahela Times.

A recent order issued by the chief
of police of Pittsburgh, with respect
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However they have apparently
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A Garbage Furnace.
Washington Reporter.

The people of Monongahela voted
\$50,000 of bond issue on Wednesday
and of this amount \$10,000 is for the
erection of a garbage furnace.

This was a wise movement upon the
part of the citizens of the river town
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Undoubtedly the health conditions
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The question of a garbage furnace
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If any one of the 21 members of the
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the town can have this much-
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Somerset Forest Reservation.
Latrobe Bulletin.

The announcement that a game
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CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COUNTY.

Tennis Tournament of Westmoreland Will Be Held at Scottdale

AND OPENS ON NEXT MONDAY

Uniontown Players Will Send a Delegation to Scottdale on Saturday. One Candidate for Borough Office Announces of Several to Be Elected.

Special to The Courier.

SCOTTDALE, Aug. 10.—The second annual tennis tournament for the championship of Westmoreland County, conducted by the Westmoreland Outing Club and under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association, will be held this year on the courts of the Scottdale Tennis Club the week beginning Monday, August 21st. The events will consist of Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Ladies' Singles, Ladies' Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

Play will begin Monday, August 21, at 1:30 P. M., and on all following days at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. W. Sampson Wiley will act as referee of the tournament. The tournament is open to all tennis players who are residents of Westmoreland county. An entrance fee of \$1.00 will be charged for singles and \$2.00 a pair for doubles, which must be sent with entry to the Westmoreland Outing Club, Mount Pleasant, Pa., not later than Friday evening, August 13th. The drawings will take place Monday, August 21st at 1 P. M. on the courts of the Scottdale Tennis Club.

The tournament committee is composed of W. R. Carpenter of Mount Pleasant, chairman; Eugene Warden of Mount Pleasant, secretary; Howard Headlock of Mount Pleasant, W. F. Stauffer and Charles S. Hall of Scottdale. Further particulars may be had by getting into communication with any of the above committee.

Uniontown vs. Scottdale.

On Saturday afternoon the Uniontown Tennis Club will send a team to Scottdale to participate in some matches arranged between the two towns. Two matches will be played in doubles and four matches in singles. The games will take place on the courts of the Scottdale Tennis Club in Loucks Park and will be begun at 3:30. All visitors will be cordially welcome and some good tennis is assured.

Scottdale Politics.

Thus far in Scottdale but one person has come out as a candidate for a Borough office, that is N. G. Peterson, a teacher in the business department of the Peterson College, who will be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Peace. The vacancy is caused by the ending of J. C. Steinert's term. Mr. Steinert is a Democrat and will not run again.

The County Commissioners of Westmoreland county have issued their proclamation for the Primary election of Saturday, September 30, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Of county officers to be nominated by each party there will be a Judge of the Orphans' Court, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, County Controller, two County Commissioners, coroner and County Surveyor. Of Borough officers there will be nominated a High Constable in each borough, an Assessor in each borough not divided into wards, an Assessor in each ward in boroughs divided into wards, a Constable in each ward in boroughs divided into wards, a Judge of Election in each district and an Inspector in each election district.

In Scottdale there are to be nominated by each party one Justice of the Peace, one Auditor for four years, two School Directors for two years, two School Directors for four years, three School Directors for six years and one Councillor for four years in each ward.

In township offices there is to be nominated one Assessor in each township, one Constable in each township, one Assistant Assessor in each township except Cook, Loyalhanna and Upper Burrell, one Judge of Election and one Inspector in each district.

In East Huntingdon township there are to be nominated one Auditor for four years, two School Directors for two years, two School Directors for four years, three School Directors for six years and one Supervisor for four years.

The Firemen's Leave.

Awakened by the blowing of the siren at 5 o'clock this morning the members of the Scottdale Volunteer Fire Department left on a West Penn special car at 6 o'clock for Monongahela to attend the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's convention. They were attired in their new uniforms of black, trimmed with gold and wearing black shaped caps. The boys presented a very elegant appearance. The 16 delegates went over on Tuesday and the crowd will return late to night.

Campers Return.

William Livergood, David Gove, Clarence Dick, George Kelly, Earl Gilbert, Carl Clifford and Harry Roynolds got home yesterday from a couple of weeks spent in camp along the Cheat river. They say that their cook, William Ross, of Connellsville, was industriously and patiently trying to

catch a large sucker that he insisted had its abode in the water of the Cheat about Soltz's rock, all the time the cook was there, but did not get the fish until the morning of leaving. The catch was a 20 inch one, weighing three pounds.

MT. PLEASANT.

Special to The Courier.

MT. PLEASANT, Aug. 10.—What promises to be one of the greatest games of the season is that scheduled between the Scholastics and Latrobe to be played at Frick park on Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday the largest crowd that ever witnessed a Frick league game attended the Edelenbom-Southwest No. 2 game at Moorefield. Fully 2,000 people from all over the coke region attended the exciting game and quite loyal fans they were too from the cheers that greeted each play. The following is the score by innings:

Edelenbom 1 0 6 0 0 6 0 1 2 0 1—11
Southwest 1 0 6 0 0 6 0 1 2 0 1—11

This is the first game played here for the Lynch Cup and from the start it looks as though Mt. Pleasant might win the cup.

Superintendent John Rungay and family, Mrs. Sadie Brockbill and Mrs. Harry Brockbill and family stopped off with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. King yesterday before the ball game. Harry Brockbill, a former Mt. Pleasant boy, pitched for Edelenbom.

Mrs. Mary Shilvohy has gone to Monongahela City to visit her brothers Henry and John Sutinan as well as look over the firemen's convention.

The local fire Indians left in a special car yesterday afternoon to attend the convention at Monongahela City where they with the Strauser Band, expect to parade today.

President Edward J. Daschbach, of the Pittsburgh Gas Stove & Manufacturing Company, gave out the statement yesterday that the old reliable Pittsburgh stove manufacturing company which has run continuously in Pittsburgh for 20 years, has joined forces with the people who own the property and are incorporating with a capital of \$100,000. Monday the plant will open up with 50 men and more men will be put on each week until the capacity of 250 men are at work.

The following is a list of officers who combined form a board of Directors: President, Edward J. Daschbach; Vice President, W. L. Clark; Secretary, Frank Dishdash; Treasurer, W. H. Brownawell. Edward J. Dashbach will move his family here as soon as convenient.

James P. Flynn, aged 76 years, died at the Memorial Hospital on Tuesday evening. Mr. Flynn had been a resident of United for the past 20 years. He is survived by two sons and one daughter.

The visiting list at Dowdrop Inn Camp is still increasing. The following is the latest list: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hyers and daughter, Miss Margaret, Rev. and Mrs. Stewart and daughter Miss Marie, Honorable Samuel Neal and family, Miss Sarah Neal and Miss Gertrude, Nell of Greensburg, Miss Bess Shaffer of Scalp Level, and Miss Jean and Sarah Smith and Sarah Horner.

F. S. Goodrich of Oil City, Pa., Division Superintendent and H. D. Johnson of Connellsville, local representative of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, are conducting a display of maps, work, books and everything that goes to make up the school courses in the Zimmerman Company's widow on Main street.

The local Italian Society will hold a meeting Sunday, September 3rd, to see if they will hold fireworks here on September 29th.

Engineer Gill was over from Greenburg and surveyed Diamond street yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gladfelter of Seven Valleys, Pa., have invitations out for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Minerva, to Prof. Charles A. Becker, one of Mt. Pleasant's High School teachers, on Thursday evening, August 17, at 8 o'clock.

The Lutheran Sunday School held its picnic at Spangler's park yesterday.

Reunion of Craft Family

The first annual reunion of the Craft families was held yesterday at Hathaway's Grove, Carmichaels. There were nearly 200 persons present.

By 10 o'clock all the visitors had assembled at the grove and about an hour later an elaborate dinner was served.

The family was organized by electing John Baile of Carmichaels, president, and W. S. Craft of Fayette county, secretary and treasurer. Among the Fayette county persons present were Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Townsend, John F. Armstrong, W. L. Armstrong, and Grant Blair of Perryopolis; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Armstrong of Connellsville; Mrs. Cora Henderson of Vanderbilt. The second annual reunion will probably be held in Fayette county.

Missionary Meeting.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. G. McCusco on North Pittsburg street. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Meet Tomorrow.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Trinity Lutheran church will be held this evening at the home of Mrs. E. U. Hetzel in Market place.

LARGE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE CHARGE

Of the New Y. M. C. A.
Building This Fall at
Scottdale.

ALSO A SMALLER COMMITTEE

Will Be Named by the Larger One to
Have the Active Supervision of the
Work—Subscribers Should Pay In
Their Shares Now.

Special to The Courier.

SCOTTDALE, Aug. 10.—The work for the new Y. M. C. A. building is being pushed as rapidly as possible and excellent progress is being made, the Board of Directors having appointed a large Supervising Building Committee, which will take a general interest in the plan. Those named on this committee are:

Robert Skemp, J. M. Ziamors, G. F. Kelly, J. J. Dick, M. M. Trout, T. W. Dawson, H. R. Parker, M. S. Loucks, W. R. Hill, Dr. J. P. Strickler, J. M. Stauffer, Dr. A. Walde, H. A. Bricker, F. C. Wray, Robert Gove, J. T. Keltley, J. S. Johnston, J. I. Murphy, F. L. Brown, Chas. L. Craft, James McCains, J. E. Tinstman, W. J. Barkell, W. H. Glasgow, B. F. Overholt, J. W. Brooks and C. A. Colborn.

The committee has been organized by electing Robert Skemp as president, J. E. Tinstman as vice president, W. H. Glasgow as secretary and W. J. Brooks as the treasurer. F. C. Wray, the real estate man, who handled the purchase of the site for the building on Spring street was given a vote of thanks for his work.

Considering that the committee of 27 is too unwieldy to have direct supervision of the work it was provided that an Active Committee of seven men taken from the large committee shall have direct charge of the work of the building. When the suggestion of the Advisory Committee comes in the Executive Committee will name the Active Committee, and this committee it is expected will be announced within a few days.

A number of able architects have applied to the association for permission to file plans with the committee, and from these architects it is likely someone conversant with the particular field of Y. M. C. A. buildings will be selected to draw up the plans for the new building.

The subscriptions to the fund are coming in steadily to J. Warren Brooks, the treasurer, and about \$5,000 has been received. All those who have not paid their first installment should attend to this immediately, as \$8,000 is needed to buy the lot. If all pledged will give their immediate support the amount will be forthcoming at once, as it will be seen that \$8,000 is just one-sixth of the total subscription.

The meetings of the Men's Bible Class on Saturday evening and of Company C on Sunday afternoon at 3:45 are open to all who wish to attend, and no pleasanter place can be found than these rooms.

The local Italian Society will hold a meeting Sunday, September 3rd, to see if they will hold fireworks here on September 29th.

OWENSDALE.

Special to The Courier.

OWENSDALE, Aug. 9.—In accordance with a petition presented by Harry W. Byrne for the citizens of Upper Tyrone township, George Strickler was appointed road supervisor in place of Henry Cossell, who resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Queor and daughters, Miss Mabel, of near Ligonier, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Waiters.

Emmanuel and Frank Hepler were at Scottdale last evening on business.

Miss Mildred Freeman, of Scottdale, was a guest of Miss Olive Canino Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robbins, of Connellsville, were visiting relatives here over Sunday.

Frank Burkhardt was transacting business at Scottdale Tuesday afternoon.

Elmer Croft of Dawson, was attending to matters here Tuesday afternoon.

William Burkhardt has made several improvements to his property which greatly enhances its appearance.

Mrs. William Brandon of Uniontown, was visiting relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. James Brown of White Plains, N. Y., is visiting relatives near Broadford.

Mrs. Clark J. Farmer, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Plummer at South Greensburg.

There will be a big time at the Morgan baseball grounds Saturday afternoon and evening. The Owenses National will play the North End team of Connellsville, at 4 o'clock. After the game there will be a big field meet. There will be a Marathon race, a one mile race, a half mile race, a 100 yard dash, a 60 yard dash, jumping contests, ball throwing contests, etc. At 8 o'clock there will be a demonstration of the manly art of soft defense. A festival will also be held for the benefit of the National ball team.

Missionary Meeting.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. G. McCusco on North Pittsburg street. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Meet Tomorrow.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Trinity Lutheran church will be held this evening at the home of Mrs. E. U. Hetzel in Market place.

HERE IT IS

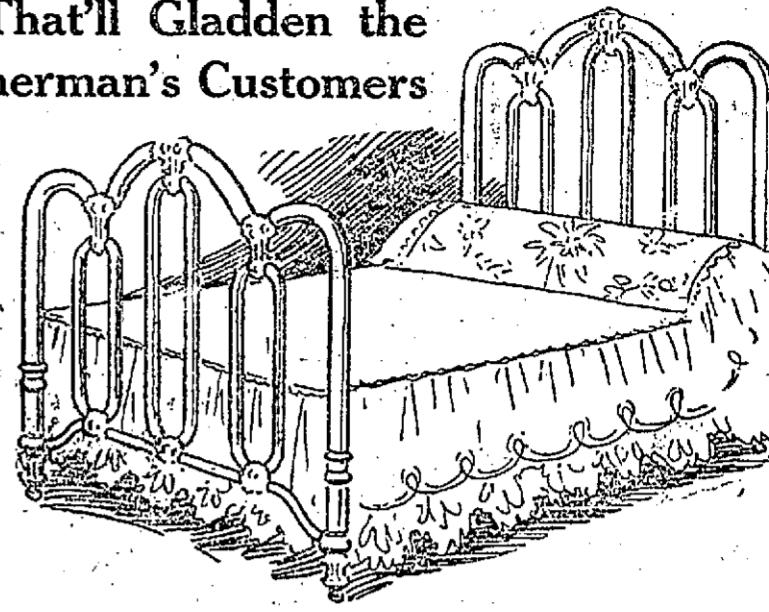
Another Sensation That'll Gladden the Great Army of Featherman's Customers

One grand trade triumph after another, is, and always will be forthcoming at your big furniture store. Yes, we are determined to secure, and to everlasting hold, the good will of every man and woman of this community.

Just Look at This Handsome \$14 Bed Outfit for

\$9.75

Bed, Springs and Mattress



This magnificent, triple arch, continuous post bed, comes in all colors and combination colors, including genuine Vernis Martin, which looks like brass and will not tarnish.

They're going like wildfire at each of our great stores. There's a carload for Connellsville people who come quickly—You'll readily recognize in this remarkable offer.

The Bargain Opportunity of a Lifetime

Your Promise to Pay is Good as Gold

FEATHERMAN FURNITURE CO.

Canadian Finance Minister Who
Indorses President Taft's Views
in Campaign for Reciprocity.

Teachers Tests

Under New Code

Many teachers have dredged the tests to be made under the provisions of the new school code. To make the taking of the annual examinations less of a bugbear and to explain certain provisions, Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued this circular:

The provisions of the school code in reference to examinations for professional certificates became effective on May 18, 1911, the day on which the code was signed by the governor. Section 1301 specifies among other requirements that the candidates for a professional certificate shall pass a thorough examination in branches required for a provisional certificate as well as in any two of the following subjects, namely: Vocal music, drawing, English literature, plane geometry, general history, physical geography, elementary botany, elementary zoology, or elementary physics and shall satisfy the superintendent by written or oral tests, that they have carefully and intelligently read two books on pedagogy approved for such purposes by the superintendent of public instruction. This section makes it clear that the county and district superintendents can issue certificates covering music and drawing.

For the sake of fairness it was recommended that in these examinations the county or district superintendent should base his tests upon books on pedagogy recently adopted by the county or local teachers reading circle. After January, 1912, teachers can select any two of the following:

Colekro's *The Teacher and the School*; Scoley's *School Management*; White's *School Management*; Sablin's *Common Sense Didactics*; Brooks' *Methods of Teaching*; McMurray's *How to Study*.

By a special proviso county permanent certificates could be issued on the basis of the examinations conducted prior to July 1, 1911. After that date no more examinations for that kind of certificate will be held; and the examinations for permanent certificates must be conducted on the basis of the new requirements.

All permanent certificates bearing date after July 1, 1911, will be valid in all school districts of the second, third and fourth class throughout the entire State. Candidates for these certificates must pass a thorough examination in vocal music, drawing, English literature, plane geometry, general history, physical geography, elementary botany, elementary zoology and elementary physics, and must satisfy the examining boards that they have carefully and intelligently read not less than four books on pedagogy approved by the superintendents of public instruction.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 10.—The honorable William S. Fielding is one of the chief aids of Premier Laurier in the latter's fight for the adoption of the reciprocity resolution. Mr. Fielding is touring the provinces, making speeches in favor of reciprocity. Mr. Fielding is the finance minister of the Dominion, and he states that he indorses the views of President Taft on reciprocity.

The time and places for holding the examinations for permanent certificates in 1912 will be announced hereafter. But in order to enable teachers to prepare for the written or oral tests upon not less than four of the approved books on pedagogy, an announcement is made at this time the selection of the required four books may be made by teachers from the following list, namely:

Hamilton's *Recitation*.
Kemp's *History of Education*.
White's *Elementary of Pedagogy*.
Bryan's *The Basis of Practical Teaching*.
Kern's *Among Country Schools*.

MINING INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Director of Geological Survey Smith Delivers an Address

BEFORE MICHIGAN MINE SCHOOL

Is of the Opinion That Radical Changes Are Needed, One of Which He Thinks Should Be to Permit Taking Up Larger Coal Tracts.

George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, delivered an address yesterday before the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton, Mich., on "The Mining Industry and the Public Lands." A summary of his address follows:

United States Geological Survey has been asked to take in the public land administration by the Interior Department has brought many of the problems connected with the public land laws more directly to the attention of those charged with the work of this bureau. For over thirty years, however, these problems have interested the Survey geologists who have had exceptional opportunities for firsthand observation in nearly all the important mining districts of the country, and for almost as long a period the engineers of the Survey have been in touch with the irrigation and power developments in the public land States. This intimate experience with both field conditions and administrative problems justifies an expression of opinion which may be appropriate to this occasion.

The objects to be sought by amendment of the public land laws are, first, purposeful and economical development of resources for which there is present demand with retention of such control as may insure against unnecessary waste or excessive charges to the consumer, and second, the reservation of title in the people of all resources the utilization of which is conjectural, or the title of which at least is not immediate. The means that are essential to the attainment of these objects are, first, the classification of the public lands, second the separation of surface and mineral rights, and third, the disposition of the lands on terms that will secure the highest use, enforce development and protect the public interest. Legislation based on these principles will not only secure the positive benefits of immediate utilization but will also avoid the evils of speculative holdings of lands by fictitious use or by nimitted nominee, for the future employment of the unearned increment or of the profits of monopolization. With actual development made a condition of possession, and with land classification and separation of estates made preliminaries of disposition, the present day utilization by individuals or corporations and the reservation to the people for future use become at once possible without conflict of interests.

The classification of the public land is essential to the administration of not only such laws as express the principle of separation but, also of those whose purpose it is to promote the highest use of the land. Land classification is first of all the determination of the best use to which each particular portion of the public domain can be put, and by the organic act of March 3, 1878, this duty was specifically imposed upon the Director of the Geological Survey.

Under the withdrawal act of June 25, 1910, classification was made possible in advance of disposition and disposition can be postponed to await needed legislation.

The second step, both in principle and practice, appears to be that of making possible by legislation the separation of surface and mineral rights whenever the two estates have values which can be separately utilized. A notable advance in public land legislation was the passage of the acts of March 2, 1909, and June 22, 1910, which provide that patents issued thereunder grant title to the surface of the land only and thus permit the agricultural development while at the same time the United States retains title to coal deposits.

On the subject of water power legislation the position of the Geological Survey is essentially that set forth in January of this year in report to the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture by a joint committee representing the two Departments. The legislation there outlined would provide for lease of public and reserved lands of the United States valuable for water power development for a fixed term, not to exceed 50 years, with moderate charge for use of occupancy of the land, and revocable only upon breach of conditions or on account of the charge of excessive rates to consumers. These leases should be identical in terms, whatever the Department under which they are granted, with joint and uniform regulations governing all matters relating to water power development of land belonging to the United States. Provision should also be made for periodic and equitable readjustment of charges transfer of leases, preferential rights of renewal, and compensation for improvements at the termination of the leasehold. The law should specifically recognize water power use as dominant and both insure to the lessee undivided occupancy of the land needed

for such use and reserve for future utilization all the land believed to possess value for water-power development those lands to be designated by the President but to be open to other entry subject to this reserved right wherever separation of the water power use and other use is possible.

The chief advantage of land withdrawal and classification lies in the essential relation of the principle of proper disposition of the public domain, the true purpose of public land administration being to see to such reservation or disposal of the people's land as will insure its highest use. The question of amendment of the present laws relating to the disposition of coal, oil, gas, and phosphate deposits on the public domain is recognized as fairly before the two by the specific mention of these minerals in the Withdrawal Act.

The coal land law is unquestionably the most satisfactory of the present mineral land laws in that it admits of the fact of an adequate valuation upon the deposits, and in the administration of this law the purpose is not only to base the appraisal price upon the quantity and quality of the coal present and to give consideration to every known physical and commercial factor affecting the value of the deposits but also to make the selling price approach as nearly as possible the present purchase of a royalty under a leasehold. Thereby it is intended to permit purchase for immediate development and at the same time to prevent or at least discourage purchase for long time investment or for monopolization. So many factors, however, require consideration that an ideal adjustment of the values is well nigh unattainable for many if not most coal lands, and on this account a strong argument may be made for support of the lease over the sale system. Under leasehold it would be comparatively easy to adjust the relationship between ground rental and royalty as to prevent the acquisition of coal deposits until such time as their development should be profitable. On the other hand, it is possible, under the present law, and it is the policy of its administration to readjust the prices from time to time either by reduction to encourage development in special cases or, more commonly, by raising the price on account of increased value due to new discoveries or to changed commercial conditions. Hardly less important, however, is the better control possible under a lease system, although against the advantage of such control must be weighed by the cost of Federal management and the possibilities of inefficient administration or even maladministration. The present coal land law, however, has one serious defect, which should be remedied if a leasing law is not enacted. The restriction of area which may legally be acquired to a maximum of 160 acres for an individual and 640 acres for an association is not in accord with good mining practice. The fixed charges on the cost of a modern coal mine, provided with up-to-date equipment necessary to conserve life and property and to assure maximum recovery, are too high to be assessed against the tonnage of coal limited a tract, especially if the coal seam is of moderate thickness. A law designed to promote the practical utilization of coal deposits, whether the system contemplates sale or lease, must provide for the holding of a large enough unit to permit the opening and equipment of a modern mine and to warrant its operation on an economical scale. With such provisions for commercial operation too great an advantage is secured to the land grant railroads and large coal companies already in possession of considerable areas of high grade coal.

The present uncertainty whether the phosphate rock of the public land should be entered under the lease law or under the placer law is conclusive evidence of the need of legislation. As a matter of fact neither of these laws is more applicable to the acquisition of beds of phosphate bearing limestone than it would be to that of coal beds. The realization that the phosphate deposits are more extensive than was known or suspected when the Survey geologists began land classification work in Idaho and Wyoming does not lessen but rather increases the urgency for a leasing law which will provide for the utilization of this large supply of mineral fertilizer, so as to meet both present and future needs.

The most urgent need of legislation for the disposition of mineral deposits is in the case of oil and gas. It is most apparent that the placer law, which is none too well adapted to meet modern conditions in mining placer gold, is wholly inadequate as a method of dealing with public oil lands, inasmuch as the discovery of oil is a late stage in the exploration and development of the land claimed under the law. Thus large expenditures extending over several months, if not years, are necessary before any right is acquired against the Government, and during all this time there is lacking any legal protection of the oil prospector against unscrupulous claimants or competitors better backed by capital. Thence for remedial oil legislation is somewhat less acute than it was a year ago by reason of the passage of the act approved March 2, 1911, the effect of which is to validate a class of claims which, while clouded by the construction which the Department was forced to place upon the mineral placer law, under which title to oil lands must now be made, were bona fide in that the inception of their development antedated the oil land withdrawals. This enactment was in accord with the spirit of the withdrawal act, which provides for the protection of equities already established.



COLORADO COAL

Output in the Year 1910 Was Nearly 12,000,000 Tons.

In the production of coal Colorado ranks first among the States west of the Mississippi and seventh among all the coal producing States, according to statistics just completed by Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. Its position among the Western States was strengthened by the record made in 1910, for although in some of the Rocky Mountain States there were larger percentages of increase in 1910 over 1909, Colorado's increase in tonnage was the largest and was more than one-third of the total increase made in the seven States comprising the Rocky Mountain and Great Plain Provinces. In the Mississippi Valley States the production in 1910 was materially cut down by the miners' strike, which began on April 1, and was continued for nearly six months. The cessation of operations among the miners in the Southwestern States created an unusual demand upon the mines of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, the demand coming principally from the railroads running between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi. There was also a better demand for domestic fuel and considerable quantities of coal for winter use were stored in the cellars of houses.

The influence of the strike on Colorado's coal production was exhibited in an increase of 11.73 per cent, from 10,716,936 short tons in 1909 to 11,973,776 tons in 1910. The value increased from \$11,296,012 to \$17,026,931, a gain of 10.1 per cent. The average price per ton advanced from \$1.32 in 1909 to \$1.42 in 1910.

The Trinidad Raton coal field, the Colorado portion of which is located in Las Animas county, is the most important producer in the State and was credited with more than three-fourths of the total increase for the State in 1910. This county produced nearly 50 per cent of Colorado's total, contributing 5,648,057 short tons in 1910. The county's increase in 1910 over 1909 was 255,121 short tons, or 20.79 per cent. Huerfano county, the second in production with 20 per cent of the State's total, increased its output 171,180 tons, or 24.79 per cent.

Routt county held to the promise

made in 1909 with an increase of nearly 180 per cent from 92,135 tons in 1909 to 258,142 tons in 1910. This county in 1909 was credited with an output of 11,000 tons, the production in 1910 being about 20 times the quantity. The completion in 1909 of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway has afforded opportunity for the development of the coal resources in the northwestern part of Colorado and Routt county is destined to be one of the more important coal producing

counties in the State. The only other county whose production increased more than 100,000 tons in 1910 was Fremont, which gained 110,162 tons. The increases in these counties were partly offset by a marked decrease in Boulder county, the production of which in 1909 had been unhealthily forced in a keen competition for the Denver trade. The output of this county was increased from 1,067,343 tons in 1909 to 1,332,322 tons in 1910, but with a decided sacrifice in price. In 1910 the production fell off to 802,769 tons, a decrease of 529,553 tons, or 33.7 per cent, prices were restored

TWO DIPLOMATS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED IN THE BIG SHAKE UP

Only State West of Rockies That Has the Coal

Washington is the only State west of the Rocky Mountains that contains coal possessing coke qualities, and the coking industry of Washington is restricted to a limited area in Pierce county. Tests made at the experimental plant of the United States Geological Survey at Denver in 1908 showed that a fair quality of coke could be made from the coal mined in the northern part of the Roslyn field in Kittitas county (the only workable coal in Washington east of the Cascades), but so far no attempt has been made to coke this coal on a commercial scale. There are six establishments in the State and of these three all in the Wilkeson Carbonate field in Pierce county, made coke in 1909 and 1910.

The total production of coke in Washington in 1910 according to the United States Geological Survey amounted to 59,127 short tons, valued at \$317,510, against 12,951 short tons, valued at \$240,601 in 1909. Both in quantity and value the production in 1910 exceeded all previous records. Compared with 1909 it showed a gain of 16,156 short tons, or 8.1 per cent in quantity, and of \$96,936 or 11.1 per cent in value. The per cent of increase both in quantity and value was the largest shown by any of the coke-producing States in 1910. The larger relative gain in value, however, was more apparent than real for of the total increase of \$101,916 in 1910 over 1909, \$96,611 was in the value of the coal charged into the ovens and the net increase in the value of the coke was accordingly only \$10,775 whereas the quantity of coke produced increased 16,356 short tons.

The coke industry of Washington began in 1881 when 400 tons of coke were made in pits. The first ovens were built in 1885.

BIG CAR ORDERS

Placed Recently by Railroads of the Pittsburgh District.

In spite of ease and swiftness of communication we break down over the pronunciation of names that lie outside our front door. This is Newfoundland. Our earliest speculation in American settlers. But you can't pronounce it so as to satisfy everybody. A visitor has protested. The name has three solid syllables. One must win. In English mouths the recent is generally put on the second syllable. That is wrong, quite wrong. But do you know whether you should say "Newfoun" or "Nfoulnd" —London Chronicle

Big Dam For Brazil. Brazil is to have a dam only slightly smaller in capacity than the famous Roosevelt dam in Arizona.

It is easy to take a joke in the spirit in which it is intended if it is on the other fellow.

WHO WOULD PAY THE BILLS

If your income were suddenly cut off by accident, sickness or the loss of your position? Wages sometimes cease, expenses never do. Better have a Savings Account for the protection of your family and yourself.

4% INTEREST
\$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The Bank That Does Things for You.
129 W. Main Street, Connellsville.

Agent for the Banco di Napoli for the Sale of Money Orders
Guaranteed by the Italian Government.

Efficient Service and Courteous Treatment

It has enabled us, within the past year, to double the number of our customers, and a number of persons and societies, who are not subject to the rules of a regular 4% account, are taking advantage of our special 3% account.

If you are a customer at this bank you will always find us willing to extend any reasonable accommodation on satisfactory security.

Our Customers Always Receive the Preference.

If you have a little ready money it will pay you to open an account with us become acquainted and take advantage of our service.

The Colonial National Bank

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Corner Main and Pittsburg Streets.
4% interest paid on Certificates and Time Deposits. Foreign Department equipped to give the best of service.

HAVE YOU ANY VALUABLES?

Such as Mortgages, Bonds, Insurance Policies or other valuable papers. If so, why not rent one of our Safe Deposit Boxes in our Steel Burglar Proof Vaults. It costs but a trifle, compared with the security.

Second National Bank,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

4% INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

FIND OUT

rendered to depositors at this bank—ask any of the hundreds who have Checking Accounts with us. They'll tell you it is made up of Accuracy, Promptness, Courtesy and Security.

That our officers take a personal interest in each depositor isn't this the kind of a bank you'd like to do business with?

We cordially invite new accounts.

Union National Bank, West Side, Connellsville, Pa.

The Title & Trust Co. of Western Penna.
The Oldest Savings Bank in Fayette County.

Capital and Surplus — \$425,000.00

4 per cent. paid on Savings. Interest Compounded semi-annually. A general Banking business transacted.

THE YOUNG NATIONAL BANK
126 West Main Street
CONNELLSVILLE

Capital and Surplus, \$150,000
Total Resources, \$900,000

4% INTEREST
PAID ON SAVINGS

Insure Your Property With

J. Donald Porter
Insurance and Real Estate
Second National Bank Building,
Both Phones
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Landing Companies-Lowest Rates
Old Established Agency.

JOHNSTON COAL COMPANY
WE CAN NOW SUPPLY YOU
WITH LUMP COAL.
Bell Phone 40. Tri-State 120.
Office, 233 East Main Street,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

McCLAREN
~ AGENT FOR ~
FOOTERS DYE WORKS

J. B. KURTZ,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND REAL ESTATE.
No. 3 South Meadow Lane,
Connellsville, Pa.

WEAR Horner's Clothing



The room was in a state of disorder. Everywhere was to be seen the hand of violence. Bureau drawers had been ransacked and left yawning; the bed was a twisted tangle of sheets and crumpled pillows; clothing was scattered about the floor. But what was more startling than anything else was the condition of the iron safe. Its combination had been shattered by some powerful explosive and its door, standing wide, gave a full view into its looted interior. With the sweat starting from my forehead I rushed forward.

I inspected it with a glance. No money remained in it, but the papers looked as though they had not been disturbed beyond a general overhauling. I swept my eyes about the room and under the bed. No glimpse of my uncle rewarded me and I ran from the room with loud calls for Mrs. Tabbots. It was her custom not to disturb us of Sunday mornings until she announced breakfast, and that she knew nothing of the condition of affairs in the upper part of the house had been evidenced by her ordinary demeanor as she admitted me. From room to room of the upper story I went in rapid search of the missing one, and at last, in one of the dark closets I found him and dragged him forth. He was bound hand and foot, and I beat over him and shook him. He seemed to be rather more unconscious than otherwise, but he certainly was alive.

Pulling up the stairs in response to my cries, Mrs. Tabbots reached me just as I had finished my hasty diagnosis. I immediately removed a handkerchief which had been tied around his mouth, slashed the cords which bound him, and together we carried him to my room and placed him upon the bed. I tore open his night garment and examined him superficially, but could discover no marks of physical violence save about the throat. There it was red and puffy. Mrs. Tabbots, in a hysteria of excitement, was useless as an assistant, and hastening to the telephone I called up first Doctor Courtney, our family physician, and then the nearest police station. After that I went back to the victim.

He was breathing more freely now that the handkerchief had been removed, and presently his eyes opened and he stared at me. When I spoke to him, however, he did not answer. Having done everything for him that I could think of for the moment, I sat down upon the edge of the bed to await the arrival of those whom I had summoned.

CHAPTER III.

Doctor Courtney arrived first. Up the drive he came whirling in his light electric runabout, and darting through the door which the housekeeper held wide for him, was by the patient's side in a few seconds. Together we made a thorough examination of the roving man. The physician tested his temperature, his heart and reflexes, afterward addressing me concisely.

"It is nothing serious. There is no permanent injury and he will be all right as soon as he recovers from the shock. He seems to have been severely shocked, but there was no chloroform or other drug administered." He gave the patient a stimulant, and I was much relieved to see my uncle respond to it favorably as the patrol wagon arrived. A moment later a group of officers piloted by Mrs. Tabbots swarmed into the room. In a few words I explained to them the condition of affairs as I had found them, and in two and three's they went trooping over the house from top to bottom in a survey of the safe, the doors and shutters and other things of interest to them. Then they came back to us. Uncle Abner by this time was able to speak in a low voice, and the captain, seating himself, demanded that he be told of the affair. Still speaking with more or less difficulty, Uncle Abner addressed us.

"I was sound asleep. The room was very dark and I knew of nothing unusual until I awoke, and found myself pinned to the bed by a heavy man. He was choking me and pressing my arms to helplessness beneath his knees. I attempted to struggle, but could do little more than squirm beneath his strength. He used a good deal of force, and in a few moments my senses left me. I knew nothing more until I awoke and found myself in some dark hole. I rolled about like little, and from the closeness of the walls to each other knew it was a closet. There was a handkerchief in my mouth and I could not call for help. Anyway it would have been useless, for there was nobody else on the premises but Mrs. Tabbots, and I knew if she should awake and attempt to come to my assistance would give the alarm my assailants would do something to render her helpless if they had not already done so. Therefore I desisted attempting to make a noise. After awhile I must have lost my senses again, for all is blank to me from them up to the time I awoke here a few moments ago. I do not believe that more than one man had hold of me, as I heard nothing to indicate that he had companions. He may have had, however, for I could see nothing in the darkness. I do not believe that I am hurt very much, but I am considerably exhausted and



"Forty Thousand Dollars of Money That I Told and Bohemed and Saved For Gave Into the Pockets of Loafing Thieves."

I turned to Mrs. Tabbots. "Are you sure that everything was locked up last night when you retired, and that no outsider was secreted anywhere?" She burst forth eagerly.

"And indeed I am, sir. I was downstairs all the evening, and if the front door had been open by me much as a crack would have known it. I always notice such things. And there was not anybody in the house besides Mr. Holliday and myself, either. I swept the whole place yesterday afternoon, closets and all. If anybody had been under the bed my broom would have found him quick enough, the rogue!" Noting those facts in his memorandum book the officer continued dogmatically:

"Then it comes down to this. Whoever did this must have done so by means of a key to the front door. The back door is still securely bolted from the inside, and your housekeeper says she has not had occasion to use it this morning. Therefore, it still remains as it was during the night. The lower windows are securely fastened; the upper ones could not have been

raised sufficiently to admit a person without setting off the burglar alarm, and there are no other means of entrance. It could not have been done otherwise." There really seemed no fault with his reasoning thus far, and we all acquiesced by silent nods. It's turned to us sharply.

"As I have said before, the door locks are of such a character that they could not have been picked or opened with a skeleton key. Now, who have keys to this place?"

My uncle gulped and placed his hand upon his swollen throat and I put my hand in the breach. "If there is no objection I will answer for him. It will save his strength, and he and Mrs. Tabbots can listen and correct me or add anything whenever they choose."

He stopped speaking and the ghost of his old foxlike smile came creeping out of the corners of his mouth. "But I will be off not get much, the infernal villain. Everything of value was locked up in the old strong box. You may be sure I took good care of that."

We at the bedside shot significant glances from one to another in the silence. I desisted to break the news of his loss to him, not knowing what kind of a scene he would make, but decided I might as well do so now as at any other time. "They got whatever money was in the safe, uncle," I said. "They blow the combination into old junk and cleaned out the currency to the last cent." He uttered a gasp and tried to sit up, but the physician pushed him back upon the pillow.

"Burglarized the safe! Got all the money!" he yelled, hoarsely, his eyes rolling upward so that the whites were to be seen. The expression upon his face was a ghastly reflection of the shock to his soul, and despite his misery I felt sorry for him as I grasped one twitching hand. His cheeks turned to the yellowish white of a fish's belly as he straightened out to his full length with a groan that was horrifying in its death mimicry.

"My God! My God! Forty thousand dollars of money that I told and saved for goes into the pockets of loafing thieves. And I was going to put it in the bank the first thing Monday morning. Oh, it's terrible—terrible." He fell to rolling his head and cracking the joints of his fingers in his mental agony as the officers looked down upon him in mingled pity and contempt. Presently he recovered himself with a start and demanded to know about his papers; and this time I was glad to be able to tell him that so far as I had observed in my hasty scrutiny, nothing had been taken but the money. He seemed a trifle relieved for the moment at this information, but soon fell back into his lamentings. It was one of the most lamentable sights that I ever looked upon, exhibiting as it did all that was deplorable in his nature. The captain cleared his throat and began his examination.

"We have made a thorough inspection of the premises and cannot find that anything outside of the front rooms has been tampered with. All the windows of the unused lower portion are nailed down and the shutters fastened from the inside. The burglar alarm is in perfect order and would have notified the station had anything been forced open. The locks on the doors have not been broken, and they are of an intricate Yale pattern that could not have been picked. Everything goes to show that whoever entered did so by means of a key to the front door, since the rear door was bolted from the inside. If he did not unlock the front door it must have been left open, or else he was secreted in the house beforehand."

Perhaps half an hour had passed in this manner when the front door bell rang sharply, and as Mrs. Tabbots was in the midst of her own trouble with my uncle, I went below to answer it. Swinging the door open I saw on the step before me my old friend, William LeDuc, whom I had not seen in ages. Heartily I grasped him by the hand, and dragged him within.

CHAPTER IV.

It is now necessary that I take one step backward in my relation of this mysterious occurrence. I must go back to some time before the commission of the burglary and the entry of LeDuc upon the scene, in order that you may have all the facts presented to you as they were to that detective when he took hold of the case. Having made this now start I think I can proceed chronologically to the end of the case, detailing events in the order in which they happened. I am now beginning a few months before the robbery:

It was at this period of my life that I was cast under a spell. Helplessly, helplessly and blindly I fell in love with a woman whose beauty was so aggressive that no mortal man could ignore it, while in attempt to describe it would be almost to insult it. I was about twenty-four then and she probably four years older. My acquaintance with her began through the irrepressible Bruce.

I had dropped into the blue room of the Imperial for a bottle of ale and a cigar after the theater, when I ran into my cousin's arms. He beamed upon me.

"Delighted, old fellow. Just in time. Come—I want to introduce you." He grasped my hand with the grip of a wrestler. Now, you have to exercise a little discretion before agreeing to meet Bruce's friends, and I glanced around furtively. You can never tell whether the next minute you will be shaking hands with the Chinese ambassador or the latest popular pugilist, so as the latter gentleman would express it, I spared a moment for wind.

"To whom?" I inquired. He nodded toward a nearby table at which sat two women and a man.

"To Dick Edwards—but I guess you know him already—and the two ladies. But especially to Mrs. Dace.

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not go any further, for you won't find any better anywhere." I asked him whom the especial Mrs. Dace might be, and he laughed with what I thought was a faint undercurrent of significance beneath it.

"Oh, I haven't time to tell. Widow of somebody who died somehow, which is enough to know at once. Main thing is she is as beautiful as a hour and gracious as an empress, but wise, my boy, wise, wise. Also apparently is a person of some means, amount of means represented by X, meaning unknown quantity; source of means problem in higher mathematics very difficult of solution. But remember this. If you begin to feel sentimental when you look at her, remember that life is only a joke and

choose."

Gruffly the policeman signified that it made no difference who spoke so long as all the facts were made known. One by one I answered his questions, watching him as he committed them to black and white with the painful effort of a schoolboy struggling with a composition. All three of us corresponded perfectly in our statements. Mrs. Tabbots merely adding that she had been awakened by a loud sound in the night, but thinking it was thunder, had gone to sleep again. That the noise was the explosion there seemed no room for doubt, and the policeman congratulated her that she had remained in bed, as the burglar undoubtedly was watching her room at the time. At the end of half an hour he thrust the memorandum book into his pocket and pursed up his lips. Then he arose with a vibration of his ponderous frame that sent the ashes which had accumulated in his lap in his combined effort to keep upon and eight going at the same time, flying at water flies from the shaking of a wet mastiff.

"I will make another careful inspection of the premises inside and out and then put my men to work. I have a theory and you will hear from me later. I think the criminal will be in the clutches of the law very shortly. If you learn anything of importance, communicate it to me—Captain Donnell of the Twelfth precinct." Down the stairs they went, and from the window I watched them as they clumped around on the grass beneath and in search of tell-tale clews. Fortunately they passed around the house and then clambered into the wagon.

"If this matter is ever solved, I don't believe it will be by them." I mused as I recalled the stereotyped and formula-like questions of their leader. "There is too much intelligence back of them. They will shell the woods aimlessly in the faint hope of driving out somebody; cast the dragnet and bring in a score of habitual criminals whom they will question and then turn loose, after which they will resume the even tenor of their way along the trail of some other rogue. Of course they may stumble upon something that will give them a straight tip, but I don't believe it." I turned again to the bed where Uncle Abner was thrashing about like a fish out of water as he beat the thorax without stint, and myself as liberally because I had not been at home to act as a buffer between the intruder and his wealth. It was exceedingly trying to me, and the housekeeper having straightened out his own bed, I was delighted to give him what assistance he needed to get into it. That done, I left him there in Mrs. Tabbots' care. Doctor Courtney still lagged, and I returned to my own apartments to discuss the peculiarities of the affair with him.

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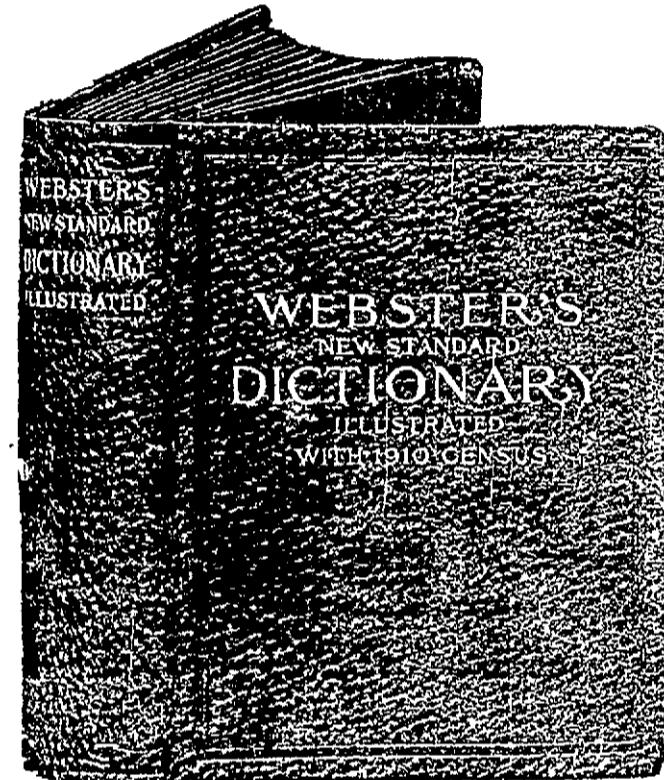
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